OUR LEGISLATORS AT WORK A FLOOD OF RESOLUTIONS POURED

INTO THE ASSEMBLY. One by Mr. Butts Points Out What the Inevitable Destiny of the United States Demands The Greater New York Bill to Come Out of Committee This Week,

ALBANY, Feb. 10,-There was a flood of resotions in the Assembly to-night, ranging in subject from adequate accommodations for school children to the foreign policy of the United States, Mr. Butta (Dem., N. Y.), who always has at least one resolution for the Monday night session, introduced the following:

Resolved (if the Senate concur). That the inevitable destiny of the United States urgently demands that he Government of the United States shall at one Inaugurate a foreign and domestic policy as follows:

First—The immediate construction of coast defences
upon the Atlantic and Pacific scaboards and also

upon the great lakes.

Second—The building of a navy which will make the United States a first-class power, and not sixth class among the nations of the world.

Third-An alliance with Mexico and the States of Central and South America, offensive and defensive.

Fourth—Closer commercial relations with the repubties of Mexico, Central and South America, and to that end that at the coming Congress of the States of South and Central America the United States shall foster the building of a railroad from Vera Cruz, dexico, through Central and South America, upon just and equitable basis as to governmental aid and support and control by the several powers concerned, to the end that the said republics shall be indissolved connected with the United States, as of right

they ought to be.

Fifth—National aid to the Nicaraugua Canat in order that the said canal shall be built and controlled by Americans in the interest of American trade and com-

Sixth-The sequisition of Cuba by the United States, preferably by purchase. Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be for-warded to the Congress and the President of the

United States. The resolution was made a special order for

Mr. Austin of New York, Chairman of the Cities Committee, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller of New York city for a statement of the offices rented for the city's use from private owners and the rent paid. The information is

Mr. Green (Dem., N. Y.) had a resolution adopted asking the superintendents of schools in New York and Brooklyn to furnish detailed statements of the number of children who have had admittance to the public schools refused them owing to lack of room within the last two years, and of the additional buildings which

for use in considering the bill for a new mu-

nicipal building, which is still before the com-

they deem necessary for their accommodation. Mr. Green also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit New York city and investigate the hours of service required of policemen and firemen and to ascertain whether better service could not be secured through shorter hours and an increase in the force. It was referred to the Ways and Moans Committee.

Committee,
The following resolution, introduced by Mr.
Kempner, went over under the rules: Resolved, That the Comptroller of the State be and a hereby requested to furnish this House at his arliest convenience with a detailed statement howing:

Airsf—The several State departments employing inmactors or other officials whose functions are similar

spectors or other officials whose functions are similar to those of inspectors.

Scond-The number, duties, and salaries of such inspectors or like officials in the several departments. Third-The number of such inspectors or like officials in the several departments appointed pursuant to civil service rules.

Mr. Kempner, in presenting the resolution, said that the tendency seemed to be to appoint inspectors to hamper the operation of all branches of trade and industry. Bills were branches of trade and industry. Bills were now pending to provide inspectors for butchers and bakers, and it was understood that the Rames bill, as amended, would provide for another army of State Inspectors. All this was contrary to the doctrine that the State is best governed which is governed least, and he desired to ascertain just how far the system had already been extended.

The Senate had a long calendar before it to-night, and the session was almost entirely do-

The Senate had a long calendar before it tonight, and the session was almost entirely devoted to the passage of local bills. The privileges of the floor were granted to Gen. I. N. Walker of Indiana, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A. R., and to Willis Holly of New York.

Senator Grady introduced a resolution for an adjournment over Weinesday, which is Lincoin's birthday. It went over till to-morrow under the rules. It will put the Republicans in a quandary. The leaders desire to remain in session, in accordance with their policy of hurrying through to an early adjournment, because of the approaching Presidential campaign. They will, however, find it difficult to disregard the new holiday which they created last year in honor of their great leader.

The present prospect is that both the Raines bill and the Greater New York bill will be out of committee before the end of the week. The Senate Committee on Taxation and Finance will meet to-morrow and again on Wednesday to consider the amendments to the Excise bill which have been prepared by Senator Raines to meet the minor objections raised to the bill. No change will be made in its general outlines. Chairman Higgins hopes to make a report to the Senate on Thursday or Friday. There are rumors of a disagreement on certain points bethe Senate on Thursday or Friday. There are rumors of a disagreement on certain points between his committee and the Assembly Excise Committee. The city Assemblymen, who are expected to vote for the bill as a party measure, are inclined to balk at some of its more oppressive provisions. Their eyes are fixed on election day next November, and they are concerned also about the result of flying in the face; of the sentiment of their constituents. They are not as much at case as the Senators, who have three years to serve without fear of retribution. Then, again, the Assemblymen are not entirely pleased with the proposition to increase the number of inspectors from fifteen to fifty, or one to each Senate district. This, they say, will be very handy for the Senators, who will each have a good place for one of his henchmen; but, they ask, where do the Assemblymen come in? the Senate on Thursday or Friday. There are

men come in?
Senator Lexow, Chairman of the sub-Comsenator Lexow, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Consolidation, expects to make his report on the Greater New York bill by Thursday or Friday. Some delay in getting it before the Senate may, however, be caused by the existing friction between Mr. Lexow and Senator Stranshan, Chairman of the Cities Committee. Mr. Stranshan was put at the head of the committee at ten minutes' notice, after Senator Lexow and Senator Parsons had decided not to take the place.

the at ten minutes notice, after Senator Lexow and Senator Parsons had decided not to take the place.

When the sub-committee was appointed Mr. Stranahan, who would naturally have been its Chairman, was left off altogether, although Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, was appointed. It was known that Mr. Stranahan felt somewhat chagrined at this treatment, but he took his medicine bravely. He does not intend, however, that Senator Lexow shall have all the say about the Greater New York bill. The sub-committee will have to report to his committee and then the full committee will report to the Senator. Mr. Stranahan will take a hand in the management of the bill, and there are prospects of a sient if not an open contest between the two Senators.

Mr. Stranahan said to-night that after the sub-committee had reported the full committee would probably give hearings to a number of Senators who had expressed the desire to be heard. He could not say whether any other persons would be heard. A meeting of the Lexow sub-committee will probably be arranged for to-morrow, when an attempt will be made to settle on the report.

Mr. Davidson Olem. N. V.) introduced a bill.

for to-morrow, when an attempt will be made to settle on the report.

Mr. Davidson (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to-night to give power to the Fire Commissioners of New York city to appoint to the uniformed force any employee who has been on the nay rolls for ten years. A number of men who have been acting for years as assistant engineers on the fire boats and at headquarters and have done regular service have never been appointed

been acting for years as assistant engineers on the fire boats and at headquarters and have done regular service have never been appointed to the uniformed force.

A bill will be introduced the end of this week or the beginning of next week for the aboution of the office of Coroner. Last year a bill was prepared by Prof. R. A. Witthaus, representing the State Medical Society, and Tracy Becker, representing the Har Association. It was opposed by Dr. W. G. MacDonald and Dr. Lewis Baich of this city, who took exception to some of its provisions, though in favor of its purpose. The bill failed of passage. Recently these four gentlemen held a conference, and decided to prepare a bill not open to the objections of iast year. It abolishes the office of Coroner from the expiration of the terms of those now in office. Their places are to be taken by medical examiners and assistant medical examiners, to be appointed by the Appellate divisions of the supreme court. Four of each class are to be appointed for New York city on or before Nov. I. Two others may also be appointed, one of whom shall be an expert pathologist and the other an expert chemist.

It is required that the medical examiners and

shall be an expert pathologist and the other an expert chemist.

It is required that the medical examiners and the assistants shall be duly licensed and registered physicians, and an examination as to their fitness is to be made by the Appellate divisions before appointment. Each must give a bond in the amount of \$5,000. The term of office is six years, but they may be removed for cause by the appointing nower. The salary is to be not more than \$5,000 a year. The State is to pay the medical examiners and the counties are to pay the assistants. The clinical and other machinery is also to be provided by the Appellate divisions.

chinery is also to be provided by the Appellate divisions.

All deaths, such as are now reported to the Coroner, must be reported to an examiner or assistant examiner, and an examination is to be made by him in each case. Each of the officials can administer oaths and take ante-mortem statements and depositions, which are to be transmitted to the District Attorney. He is to notify the District Attorney if, after the examination, he considers any person responsible for the death, and the District Attorney may issue a bench warrant for his arrest. The per-

son accused may be present at the autopay or post-mortem examination with counsel. Coro-ners' juries and Coroners' physicians are to be abolished. Bills passed in the Senate:

Senator Burna's, amending generally the charter of he city of Yonkers. Senator Brackett's, amending the charter of Sara-oga Springs in relation to raising money for hospital purposes.
Senator Lexow's, providing for the completion of Downing Park, Newburgh.
Senator Brackett's, amending section 1,538 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to parties to an action for parties.

for partition.

Senator Page's, allowing police, in cases of violation
of municipal ordinances, to admit to ball offenders who
dispost money or personal property in value double
the amount of the fine to which they are liable.

Senator Urush's, authorizing the city of Brooklyn to
satablish and maintain a training school for roys, and
to authorize the commitment there of boy under 14 to authorize the commanding the time of municipal spars of age.

Senator Lexow's, changing the time of municipal elections in Middletown from apring to fall.

Senator Guy's, providing for the laying out and establishment of an approach to the trand Boulevard and Concourse, New York etty, from the Central bridge over the Harlem River to Butternut street and

rate pince.
Also, relative to the reports of the Commissioners of Appraisal of the Grand Concourse. New York city.
Mr. O'Grady's, appropriating 20,000 for repairs and rearrangements of records in the State Engineer's offices. Bills introduced in the Senate:

Senator Coffey-Directing the lowering to grade of steam railroad tracks on Oravescud avenue, Brooklyn, and probibiting obstructions by railroads outside of the track lines. Senator Abearn-Extending for five years the ex-istence of the New York Bafety Steam Power Com-Senator Pavey—Providing that professors or in-structors in dental colleges shall not be eligible to appointment to the State floard of bental Examiners, and that the d-gree of b. D. S. shall not be conferred without a certificate that the regents examinations have been passed three years before, and providing for the transfer of a dental license from one county to another.

to another.

Also, providing for the issuance of licenses to practice dentistry to graduates of dental colleges approved by the french telegraphy of the state of New York.

Mr. O'Grady - Making it a mission easier with the light of the state of the York.

Mr. O'Grady - Making it a mission easier which allowed the state of the state of the York.

Mr. O'Grady - Making it a mission easier coperation of the state of the s

Bills passed in the Assembly: Mr. Hughes's, prohibiting railways on Stanhope reet in Brooklyn without consent of property own Senator Parsons's, conferring additional powers apon guarantee companies in counties containing

100,000 inhabitants. Senator Higole's, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands in Southfield, Richmond county. Bills introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Husted—Giving additional power to the Traders' beposit Company of New York city.

Mr. Bavidson—Authorising the Foard of Fire Commissioners of New York city to appoint to the unistomed force any person who has been upon the payroll of the department for ten years.

Mr. Hill—Reducing to \$5.000 the capitalization required for the formation of transportation companies and allowing them to navigate the "canal and other ways," the process of the highest condemnation for school sites in New York city the publication of the hother hay be made in the 'Vir heavy of Mr. Vankeuren—Making it a missiemeanor punishable by \$5000 the or two years imprisonment to enter any vessell or cut or desirey lines or cables or tamper with machinery. Bills introduced in the Assembly:

any vessell or cut or destroy lines or cances or ampewith machinery.

Mr. Puddey - Providing that no stockholder shall be personally liable for any salary or debt of a corporation due a director, unless such debt shall have been authorized in writing by stockholders owning two-thirds or the capital stock.

Mr. Alect - Compelling railroads more than 100 miles tong to cell nillenge books at all stations. A resultant of the provided in the compelling railroads is taken as the provided in the compelling railroads.

Gov. Morton to-night signed the bill to post-pone to-morrow's election in Little Falls unti-fall, and providing that the village election shall hereafter be held in the fall invariably, instead of spring.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE. The Commission Reports the Progress

Made During the Past Year. ALBANY, Feb. 10.-The annual report of the New York State Civil Service Commission was filed with Gov. Morton to-day. The Commu sion say that it is with satisfaction that they are able to report that a very large advance he been made toward the entire fulfilment of the law; that it has been enforced in all departments of the State service and a large number of positions added to the competitive schedule. They further report that the enforcement of the law has won for it respect and friends, thus

making the task of enforcement constantly more easy of accomplishment. The enforcement of the law, the report says has developed several interesting facts, one of which is that the requirement of an examina tion in itself works for the improvement of the State service, even though no other requirement were made; for only those who at least think themsel es competent to fill the places for which they apply are willing to submit to the examination test. Under the old system they only asked of themselves as to their ability to draw a salary; under this system they must be confident of their ability to do the work. To show the progress of the past year, the re port says that while schedule A, the exempt class, has been decreased by 216 positions schedule B, the competitive class, has been more than doubled within the present year and increased by 887 positions over 1894; that schedule C, requiring no competitive examina-tions, has been decreased by forty-six positions, while there has been an increase in schedule D, owing largely to the taking in under the upwhile there has been an increase in schedule D, owing largely to the taking in under the provisions of the Constitution of the Department of Prisons, before exempt, and the Long Island State Hospital. The number of competitive examinations held during 1894 was 49, and during the past year 58. The total number of applicants competitively examined in 1894 was 824, and during the past year 1,469. The total number of applicants for examinations of all kinds has been 2,948. The total number of applicants for examinations of all kinds has been 2,948. The total number of applicants for examinations of all kinds has been 2,948. The total number of applicants for examinations of all kinds has been 2,948. The total number of applicants from the eligible lists in 1894 was 183, and during the past year 200.

The Commission recommend, in order to correct unjust inequalities of pay and furnish a basis of promotion by which ene of the most important demands of the Civil Service law can be fulfilled, that a law be enacted requiring the Civil Service Commission to revise the salary has not already been fixed by law, with a view of establishing a uniform rate for uniform service. "When that labor has been performed," they say, "it will, with what has already been done, complete what may be known as the formative period of the Civil Service law."

TO COMPLETE THE STATE CAPITOL The Bids Verify the Estimates Made by Commissioner Perry.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.-The Capitol Commission this afternoon opened bids for completing the State Capitol building by contract. The blds verify the estimates made by Commissioner Isaac G. Perry one year ago of what it would cost to complete the building. Bids were received for the entire work and for the work divided into seven divisions, bids being accepted for each division. The bids were as follows: For the entire work-John Pierce, New York \$1,500,000; Joseph F. Bodwell, Hallowell, Me., \$1,500,

Completing north and south portices and westers approach, western portice, &c.-P. J. Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, \$425,200: carving western staircase addi-tional, \$61,555; total, \$487,515. Prescott, Buckley & tional, \$61,555; total, \$487,815. Prescott, Buckley & Callanan, Recasville, \$385,000; carving, \$55,000; total, \$420,000. John Moore, Syracuse, \$439,000; carving, \$55,000; total, \$505,000. Rogers Construction Company, Tonawanda, \$595,000; carving, &c., \$47,000; total, \$414,000.

East central section of eastern façade and portico, P. J. Carlin & Co., \$498,024.

Completing interior and exterior of tower, Thomas Merriam and Fred S. Strenger, Syracuse, \$110,205, with red slate floors, \$110,217. P. J. Carlin & Co., \$405,041; with red slate floors, \$10,217. P. J. Carlin & Co., \$10,101.

Completing sat and west tobles, P. J. Carlin & Co., \$150,100.

Corritors adjoining western staircase, P. J. Carlin & Co., \$227,414.

Completing skylights and finishing centre section. Co., \$22,414.
Completing skylights and finishing contressettion, firm store, P. J. Carlin & Co., skylights, \$23,781; other work, \$65,372.60; total, \$92,153.60; total, \$92,153.60; Finishing Apartments of Completing and State Treasurer and State Library—Joseph J. Churchyard, buffa'o \$47,179; completing State Library, \$17,092; total, \$47,79; completing State Library, \$17,092; total, \$47,79; \$22,562; total, \$77,944. Hess & Co., New York, \$48,800; Hbrary, \$15,500; total \$65,600; James M. Ferram, West Troy, \$99,400; library, \$37,600; total, \$107,000; Thomas Merriam, \$71,000; library, \$27,000; total, \$93,900; P. J. Carlin & Co., \$57,198; library, \$31,281; total, \$85,449.

After considering the bids for a time the Com-After considering the bids for a time the Commission took a recess until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when the announcements will be made as to whose bids are the lowest. Contracts cannot be awarded until money shall have been appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature.

Rochester's "Side-Porch" Burglar Caught. HOCHESTER, Feb. 10. - The police are confident they have at last captured the famous "sideporch" burglar, who has been operating weekly here for the past two months. A man pawned some rings at lke Bernstein's pawn office, and they were identified as those stolen from a louse last night. The man was arrested, and Chief Hayden identified him as menry J. Hud-son, a noted crook, whom he had arrested twenty years ago for an important burglary.

Post Office Robbers in Jall.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 10,-William Moffit, James Cummings, George O'Connell, and John Brown were to-day sentenced to ten years in State prison. They were convicted of robbing the store of ticorge H. Ball of Troy Hills. They have also been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for robbing the Post Office on the same occasion. They will be tried for that when New Jersey is through with them.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

IT IS MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Smith of New Jersey Addresses the Senate on the Monroe Doctrine He Says It Is a National Principle, and No Off-

cial Definition of It is Needed Now. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Notice was given in the Senate to-day by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn. that on Monday next he would address the Senate on the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) introduced a joint

resolution relative to the war in Cuba. After preamble, queting from the President's last annual message what is said in reference to that subject, the joint resolution provides that "as it appears there are no means of securing permanent peace to Cuba except by the recognition of its rights to self-government, the good offices of the United States are earnestly commended to the favorable consideration of the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The resolution was read a first and second time and laid on the table for the present. On motion of Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) the reso lution as to the recognition of belligerency in

Cuba was made the special order after the Urgent Deficiency bill. Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution offered by

his colleague (Mr. Sewell), as well as to the

resolution reported by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. He said: "There is no occasion for any action of any kind upon this subject by this body at this time. We have done all that either prudence can justify or patriotism demand. We have met the situation outlined to us by the President in such a manner as to show that there is no division of sentiment in the Government of the United States when any question of national honor is involved. So much we have done unanimously in both Houses, without regard to party lines or personal feelings, be-cause to have faltered or delayed would have been a violation of our plain duty to the American people. By entering upon a discussion of the question which we have already answered

we could only succeed in nullifying, or at least qualifying, the action we have already

taken.

He pointed out that if there be any sound reason why we should, for our protection, uphold the principle of non-interference by European Governments with American republics, t is absolutely essential that we should satisfy ourselves of rightful divisional lines. He asserted his inability to agree with his colleague (Mr. Sewell) where he says "that this action was premature and inopportune in view of the business and financial condition of the country." "If," he said, "every act of a President of the United States involving national honor or national disgrace can only be taken with propriety when the business and financial condition of the country is such as to warrant it, then great indeed must be the indignation of my colleague when he contemplates the conduct of George Washington, James Madison, and, above all, the many and most 'inopportune' acts of Abraham Lincoln,"

Referring to the recent speech of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Mr. Smith suggested that while no harm can result from landing the deeds of English sailors and English soldiers, he (Mr. Smith) preferred "to contemplate the achievements of Washington, of Greene, of Putnam, of Allen, of Jackson, of Faul Jones, and even of Lafayette, to those of Chice, Wellington, Nelson, and the others whose acts have made so deep an impression upon the mind and heart of the Sonator from Colorado. This country, sir," he continued, "owes nothing to England. If these of kindred have been braken she was the aggressor. From the very beginning of the attempt of the noble mon who achieved American independence to the present day, the attitude of Great Britain toward this nation has been one, first of contempt, then of hostility, then of submission to force of arms, and since that time of ever-increasing icalonsy, until it has become the part of wisdom and pradence to assume the condescending and patronizing attitude perfectly typified in the language of Lord Salisbury in his letter to our Secretary of State," and he considered the assertion that we owe gratified to such a power a perversion of history for purposes of cloquence.

Mr. Smith opposed the adoption of the resolutions of the Foreign Relations Committee on the ground that there is no occasion or necessity for such definition of the Monroe dectrine at this time. "The Monroe doctrine itself is a national principle, to the simple effect that we cannot and will not, as a nation, permit any European power to extend its territory or possessions upon this continent. Nothing can be simpler or plainer than this mere statement; nothing can be more forceful; nothing can be simpler or plainer than this mere statement; nothing can be more forceful; nothing can be simple or plainer than this mere statement; nothing can be more forceful; nothing can be proper way and the only way to analy effectually the Word and the only way to analy effectually the Word and the only way to analy effectually Referring to the recent speech of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Mr. Smith suggested that

He declared that the ringing message of the President of the United States, nonavity supported by the unanimous support of both Houses of Congress and by the unanimous con-tinent of the country, is sufficient notice to every power in the civilized world that the Morroe doctrine is a fixed principle of this Government, to be maintained in all cases and at all hazards."

The long resolution directing the Secretary Monroe doctrine is a fixed principle of this government, to be maintained in all cases and at all hazards."

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds was than taken up.

Mr. Vest them., Mo.) offered a substitute authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute valuable seeds for the year 1816, as has been done in previous years, but not to pay more than a reasonable and fair price for any of them.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) offered an amendment to the substitute providing that the seeds and plants heretofore required be distributed among Senators and Representatives shall be divided among the States in the proportion of their representation in the electoral college, and shall be transmitted to the agricultural colleges and experimental stations in the various States.

Mr. George's amendment was rejected, and the joint resolution went over without further action.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), Chairman of the

metion.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), Chairman of the Committee on Finance, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask the Senate to take up the House Tariff bill.

When the House resumed its session at 12:30 o'clock this morning black dranery at d a bunch of hyachths and roses on the desk of Representative Crain of Texas announced to the helf a dozen members present the unexpected and sudden death of their associate who only last Thursday was among them taking part in the proceedings of the House. After a short debate on the Senate's free coings substitut the House Bond bill. Saturday's session was adjourned, and two minutes later the House was called to order for the legislative day of Monday.

In yiew of the sad event which had been IN THE HOUSE.

was called to order for the legislative day of Monday.

In view of the sad event which had been brought to the attention of the members, Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) asked and obtained unanimous consent for the following arrangement:

1. That to morrow, Tuesday, from 12 to 5 o'clock be devoted to the consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

2. The rest of the legislative day of Tuesday, sessions from 8 to 10:30 P. M. and from 10:30 A. M. to 12 M. Wednesday, he devoted to the further discussion in general debate of the pending bill.

3. That from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Thursday be devoted to the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule for debate and amendment; at 4 o'clock the Committee of the Whole to vote upon resommending concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate substitute to

or non-concurrence in the Senate substitute to the House bill.

Mr. Bayers the House bill.

Mr. Bayers (Dem., Tex.) announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Crain, and after the adoption of the regular resolutions the House adjourned until to-morrow.

COL. CROFTON REFUSES TO RETURE. He Cannot Be Porced Out of the Service Un-

less by Bentence of a Court Martial. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10,-Col. Crofton, com manding the army post at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, refuses to accept the request of Secretary Lamont to retire from active service. Department has no authority to force the Colonel out of service unless he is ordered before a court martial, tried upon charges preferred against his character, and either sentenced to dismissal or suspension from duty for
a period sufficient to extend until the time when
the Secretary can take action under law.
The provision governing army officers gives
them the privilege to retire after serving thirty
years and when they reach the age of 62 they
can be forced to retire by direction of the
President. Col. Crofton, however, will not be
62 years old until next December, and it is
therefore probable that he will continue in command of some army post until that date. There
is some possibility that the Secretary may decide to transfer Col. Crofton to another infantry
regiment and assign a successor as commander
of Fort Sheridan. fore a court martial, tried upon charges pre-

Absolutely Puro BAKING POWDER

THE PROPLE PAY FOR IT.

Sunday Clinics in the Freedman's Hospital that Are a Disgrace to Civilization. Washington, Feb. 10.-The Freedman's Hospital in this city is an institution under Government control. The Secretary of the Interfor is the official directly in charge of it, and he appoints the medical staff. Congress appropriates money for the maintenance of the institution, which was established after the amancination of the slaves during the war, and the hospital is a war legacy to the Government. According to the local newspapers, a free-for-all clinic is held at the hospital each Sunday of a nature so brutal as to make it a disgrace to any community or any civilization. Yesterday about 100 persons of both sexes and colors occupied seats in the large amphitheatre while Dr. Williams, in charge of the hospital, conducted the clinic, performing operations, accompanied by running comment of a more or less humorous sortabout the patients and the methods of surgery for the benefit of the spectators, who were admitted without any estriction whatever.

The first victim presented to the audience was a little colored boy, suffering from hip dis ease, who was placed on a table, partially disrobed, and examined, while the crowd looked on and laughed at his embarrassment and pain. Then a young girl, who had long been afflicted with epileptic fits, was brought in and was made the subject of a humorous speech by the Dector, who told how she had been so thoroughly cured by an operation at a previous clinic that she was now anxious to have fits simply for old acquaintance's sake. Each patient brought before the Doctor was detailed as long as possible in order to afford him suggestion and opportunity for his running comment so highly appreciated by the audience. There was a great uproar of anusement when a little colored hop suffering from a throat discase was told to open his month so that the Doctor could look into it, and whose constant gasping blow out the candie each time the Doctor lighted it to hold before the boy's face. Great anusement was caused also at the fear and pain expressed by a little girl when the Doctor cut away the tonsils of her throat.

Another interesting case was that of a girl suffering from a diseased elbow. She was placed under the influence of ether, and while waiting to begin the operation, Dr. Williams delivered some more or less interesting remarks on the subject of women, saving among other things that they are "very very peculiar affairs." He then spoke of "plantom diseases," and intimated that the young girl before him had been shamming. While the girl was under the influence of ether the Doctor delivered some renarks about cancer and drinking and various other things. He said that women who came to Washington became great caters and great drinkers. "They drink anything they can get," be said, "and why they don't have more cancers and gont I don't understand. They drink more whiskey here than they do in Chicago, and yet they have more cancers in proportion in Chicago than here." The Doctor thea twisted the patient's arm about as though it were a pump handle and neskel the autience to keep quiet so they could hear the lones scratching. An operation was then performed on the clow, while the careless crowd looked on, and the clinic caine to a close. thoroughly cured by an operation at a previou clinic that she was now anxious to have fits

a close.

It is understood that Congress will be asked to investigate these free-for-all Sunday afternoon unitsements at the lospital, with the view to holding somebody responsible for them and seeing it they cannot be managed under proper rules and restrictions.

Increase in Postni Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices of the United States for the month of January, 1896, amounted to \$2,942,340, a net increase over the first month of 1805 of \$215,000. All the offices show an increase except San Francisco and Milwaukee, where the decrease was \$723 and \$5,600 respectively. New York city heads the first, followed by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chreimant, and Brooklyn, the next hair dozen largest cities in receipts.

TAILORS IN DISTRESS.

Calami ous Results of the Recent Struggle

The tailors on the east side who have been idle since the settlement of the lockout are beginning to feel the pangs of want. At the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Tailors, 30 suffolk street, yesterday, a crowd of hungry looking men hung around all day, and it was admitted that the families of scores of trailors are in destitute circumstances. About 1,000 tailors are in bad straits owing to the recent pro-longed light with the contractors. East side tailors can do with little when an emergency arises, but even that little is lacking now to the familes of the idie men.

Iming the last ten days a number of the con-

families of the idic men.

Inving the last tea days a number of the contractors who had signed a new agreement, seeing the terrible position of this men, reduced wages from 25 to 50 per cenf. Then they compeled them to turn out as much work in tenhours as they did under the task work system. Those who submitted to these conditions did so because starvation stared them in the face.

A strike took place yesterday in B. Stern & Sons' shops at Grand and Allen streets, seventy-live men quitting work rather than submit to a who-asalo reduction of wages.

Loins Schmidt, the Scretary of the Brother-hood of Tailors, said yesterday that the unions could not stand the prolonged fight with the contractors as well as was thought at first. "The two strikes against the task work system," he said, "have severely taxed the resources of so young a national union as the Brotherhood of Tailors is affiliated with. Then the lockoul started the trouble over again, and now a humber of the contractors are taking advantage of the necessities of the men."

The joint Executive Boards of the tailors unions of New York and Brooklyn will meet to-night at 108 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, to consider the situation. About ten contractors have broken the new contract which they had eigned with the union.

Electrical Workers Beturn to Work.

Electrical Workers Beturn to Work.

The electrical workers who were involved in the lock out which ended last week returned to work yesterday on the various buildings where they were employed. It was said yesterday that a new union would be formed of the mem-bers of the two unions whose rivalry brought on the lock-out, and that the union will be recognized by the Electrical Contractors' Asso-ciation.

A Musical Union that Won't Harmonize. The Sebastian Bach Association of Musicians has refused to amagamate with the Brooklyn Musical Protective Union with which the other musical unions in Brooklyn have amalgamated. An order was ent to it by the Brocklyn Central Labor Union yesterday to amalgamate before next Sunday or be suspended from the Central Labor Union.

Want Union Brend for Prisoners. A complaint was made yesterday by Bakers Union, No. 5 of Brooklyn, that non-union bread is being supplied to the prisoners in the Kings county penitentiary. A request is to be made to the prison authorities to order that the bread be purchased in union bakeshops.

WAS INVESTOR JONES A SUICIDE? Found Dead in His Bed He Feared the Loss of a Valuable Patent.

John C. Jones, President of the United States Grate Bar Company, with an office at 30 Cortlandt street, was found dead in his bed in room 37 of the Glen Island Hotel, at 92 Cortlandt street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Whether he committed suicide or died a natural death will not be known until after a Coroner's autopsy.

Mr. Jones, who was about fifty-three years old, had lived at the hotel for about three weeks. He was last seen alive about 9 o'clock on Sanday night, when he went to his room on the third floor.

When his death was discovered a dozen or more norphine pills of about one-eighth grain were found on the washstand of his room, and two 32-calibre cartridges, one of which had been discharged, were near by. No revolver could be found. The bedy was removed to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made to-day.

Mr. Jones was an inventor and a familiar figure in the lower end of thecity. He owned a valuable patent for a grate bar, and told the hotel people that he feared that some persons were trying to obtain possession of it. Whether he committed suicide or died a nat-

A Crow Hill Prisoner Tries to Kill Him

Joseph Suetter, 53 years old, who is serving a four months' term in the Kings county penitentiary for disorderly conduct, attempted suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself from the door of his cell with his leather belt. He was alive when discovered and will recover. He was sent to the Crow Hill prison from West-

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MR. DINGLEY MAKES CONCESSIONS TO MUTINOUS REPUBLICANS.

More Time Allowed for the Discussion of Free Silver and Bonds-Safety of Ocean Travel-Senator Gorman's Stiff Fight Against Wm. L. Marbury's Confirmation WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Those members of the House of Representatives who think that Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, and the Committee on Rules have organized too close a corporation for the conduct and control of legisla tive business, insisted upon more time for the discussion of the pending Bond bill and they got it. On Mr. Dingley's motion an arrangement was made that a vote shall be taken next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but those who were inclined to find fault with the acreement can upset that plan if they wish to. Chairman Dingley is too fair-minded a man and also too cautious a one to endeavor to override the and when they demand concessions he grants them, and thus avoids trouble and gains his point at the same time. This is not exactly the Reed plan of doing business, but it serves to keep down the threatened mutiny among the large class of members who feel that they are not enjoying all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. The silver men, of course, do not expect to have the Senate free silver substitute agreed to. Indeed, they know it will be defeated by a majority of something like a hundred, but they are under the impression that they have outtalked the opposition during the debate, and they think hey have got the financial question just where

they want it for use in the coming political The notion of making speeches, illustrated by harts, seems to be popular this session, and there will probably be more of it during the next two or three days speechmaking. Mr. Johnson of North Dakota originated it with a series f large, well-executed charts, placed on big of large, well-executed charts, placed on ong castes in the area in front of the members' desks, by the aid of which he described the rise and fall of silver, and the bad effect silver production has had upon farm products. On Saturing Representative Towne of Minnesota, a new member, and one of the youngest in the House, set up his charts in opposition, and made a free silver speech more interesting and striking than anything said on that question in the House since Bryan of Nebraska, "the boy orator of the Platte," raised himself by a similar method into notoriety and fame which has since dwindled almost out of sucht. Mr. Towne's speech created the utmost enthusiasm among the free silver men, and he was showered with congratulations. At one time it looked as if he was to be carried out of the hall on the shoulders of his colleagues, as Prof. Wilson was when he closed the delate on the tariff measure. Mr. Bryan is in Washington how, listening to the financial speeches and looking as if he would like to jump into the arena himself. The rapia dying out of the free silver craze is a very bad thing for the reputation of the young Mr. Bryan, and he may have no opportunity to give up his young life for the cause of free silver, as he said in his great speech he would be so happy to do. easies in the area in trant of the members' deska

The Treasury Department has sent to the House of Representatives a response to a resolution asking whether the present provisions for the safety of the public in ocean travel are adequate and are strictly carried out. The super-vising inspector of steam vessels. Mr. Dumont, replies that the law is entirely adequate, and, as far as his records show, has been properly carried out. The records of American ocean steamers fail to show a single case of loss of life through lack of the equipments required by law except in cases where such equipments have been lost or rendered useless at the time of the been lost or rendered useless at the time of the disaster. In view of the fact, as shown by experience, that in case of danger to the ship arising from heavy gales of wind, lifeboats and rafts would be swept overboarding before the ship itself could suffer. Mr. Dumont does not recommend legislation to restrict vessels to the carriage of only so many persons, passengers, and crew, as shall only equal the carrying capacity of the lifeboats and rafts they can practically make available. Gen. Dumont submits, for the information of timid persons, a statement from official records showing that, as a rule, life is safer to-day on an ocean steamer than when travelling by railroad or any other method of locomotion, even safer than is nedestrian travel in large cities.

The fight against William L. Marbury, nom insted to be United States Attorney for the district of Maryland, was settled this morning, so far as the Committee on the Judiciary is concerned, by the ordering of a report to the Senate without recommendation. Marbury was nominated during the last Concress to succeed John T. Ensor, whose term extired on May 23, 1884. The nomination was particularly oftensive to Senator Gorman, and he made a personal effort to keep the Senate from confirming the nomination on the nomination. As soon as Congress adjourned a recess appointment was given Mr. Marbury, and his name was emong the first sent to the Senate upon the reconvening of Congress. His new appointment bears the date of Dec. 5, 1893. Meanwhile, Mr. toorman lost none of his zeal in his antagonism to Mr. Marbury, and he sand his friends set about securing an adverse report. This they were unable to do, but the report made this merning will, it is believed by many result in the same thing, as Mr. Marbury may be rejected when the nomination comes up for action in the Senate. far as the Committee on the Judiciary is con-

Representative Ellett of Virginia, who was reported to be at the point of death at his home in Richmond on Saturday last, is now said to be improving. Later despatches received by his friends in the House convey the intelligence that his condition has materially changed for the better during the past forty-eight hours.

Col. Isaac Hill of Ohlo, for many years the assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has been dangerossly ill for the past ten days with a complication of heart and kidney troubles. His condition to-day is reported to be critical.

Southern Congressmen are beginning to speculate on the make-up of their respective State delegations to the Democratic National Convention. After the early adjournment of the House to-day, in consequence of the sudden death of Representative Crane of Texas, members sat at their desks and gossiped about the political situation. Several members of the treorgia delegation were sitting together talking over the coming State Convention, at which delegates to the National Convention will be selected. Some one asked ex Speaker Crisp if he expected to be a delegate. He replied that during his entire political career he was never rejected as a delegate to a National Convention of the State of Georgia to keep her Congressmen away from National Conventions that is, she never selects a member of Congress to serve as a delegate. While nearly all of the other States in the Union send their Senators and Representatives to National Conventions, Georgia bestows that distinction upon other citizens, and is disposed to resent any interference with that custom by members of Congress. tion. After the early adjournment of the House

Among the visitors on the floor of the Senate o-day were four former members of that body, who received much attention. The most conspicuous of the four was Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, Fresident of the World's Fair, who was one of the most popular and original members of the "Senatorial Club," during his membership. He was a great entertainer, and Senators would cheerfully break an engagement with a Cabinet officer or a Supreme Court, Justice to attend one of Senator Palmer's unjoyed dinners. Mr. Palmer had the distinction of being the only host in the city of Washington who could and did induce the venerable and dignified Senator Edminds of Vermont to dance a "breakdown" at a social gathering. Mr. Palmer possesses a magnetic influence over his guests that is irresistible. While a member of the Senato he built a handsome residence on K street, in which he placed an elevator. During his dinner parties the elevator was occupied by picuous of the four was Thomas W. Palmer of

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negro jubiles singers. The elevator was kept in motion, so that the effect of the singing was at first distant, gradually coming nearer to the diners, then dying away as the elevator ascended to the top of the house. Mr. Palmer is a prince of story tellers, and he must have had a new stock on hand to-day, for there was much merriment in the group of Senators around him on the rear sents.

Mr. Manderson of Nebraska, who was President pro tem, when his carreer in the Senator Mr. Manderson of Nebraska, who was Fresi-dent pro tem, when his carser in the Seast-ended, also received much attention from his former associates in the chamber to-day, Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Mr. Pease, who was one of the last Republican Sen-ators from Massachusetts, completed the quar-tet of distinguished visitors.

Senator Ben Tillman is enjoying the distinction of having a larger list of correspondents than any other member of the Senate. To-day his desk resembled the workbench of a railway postal clerk or a distributing clerk in the city Post Office. The letters were piled up like a fortheation, behind which sat the Senator with a smile of satisfaction on his rugged face. In his hand he held a letter opener, fashionel after his much-tailked "pitchfork," the gift of a supporter of his Populist doctrines. Mr. Tillman's associates stopped at his desk in massing to make facetions comment upon his chormous mail, and to express profound sympathy for his private secretary, who is expected to make answer to each letter. Senator Tillman appeared to be delighted at the attention he was creating and had a ready reply to each Senator who visited him. Since the delivery of his remarkable speech in the Senate he has received more than 7,000 letters commonding his utteraces. Many of his correspondents request copies of his speech, and to gratify the demands he proposes to have several millions scattered throughout the country, where Tillmanism appears to be popular. than any other member of the Senate. To-day

mentioned. This is ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska. His friends in that State desire to present his name and have asked his permission to do so. Mr. Manderson has not yet given his answer, but will probably have semething definite to say this week. He desires first to confer with some of his friends in the Senate, particularly Mr. Althon, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Cullom, with whom he hore intimate relations for many years while a member of that bony. Mr. Manderson's preferences have been for Aliason, and while there have been no heriges or promises, he would not allow his name to be used without the latter's assent. While Allison would indoubtedly receive some votes from Nebraska, a majority of the designation has been counted for McKinley, and the inter would suffer more than any other candidate if Manderson should enter the field. It is probable, too, that he would receive some of the votes from the mediatain States and the Pacific coast that have been counted for Mr. Reed, Senator Thurston, who is Mr. Manderson's successor in the Senate, is one of the most nective and carnest supperters of Gov. McKinley, and has been trying to secure for him the entire Nebraska delegation. It is not known whether Thurston would oppose Manderson if the aider should desire an endorsement from his own State. It is probable that Thurston's disposition on this point will have much influence upon Mr. Manderson's decision. If Thurston is determined to make a fight for McKinley, Manderson may decide not to be a candidate.

His Name Sent to the Senate-Rockhill for

Washington, Feb. 10. The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan to be Ambassador Extraordipary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany. The nomination was promptly confirmed.

William W. Rockhill of Maryland, the present Third Assistant Secretary of State, has been selected to succeed Mr. Uhl as First Assistant Secretary, Mr. Rockhill less an enviable repu-Secretary, Mr. Bockhill has an enviable reputation as an explorer and adiplomatist, although he is still a young man. He was been in Penhasylvania, and part of his education was obtained abroad. He was at school in Paris when the steep of that city by the German army occurred, and served in the foreign legion of the Protein army in the adecine; the capital. In April, 1881, Mr. Rocabill was appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Pekin, and became Secretary of Legation there the next year. For four montries he was charged deligines admittering at Second, torea. Inding his residence in China Mr. Bockhill made an expedition into Thier, and it is said that he was the first white man to penetrate the interior of that almost unknown requirity. His experiences in Thinbet are told in a volume tablished by the Smithsonian Institute, which is now much valued by prographers.

Returning to the United States on leave in Institute, which is now much valued by geographers.

Returning to the United States on leave in 1888 Mr. Rockhill redghed from the diplomatic service and accepted a place in the diplomatic service and accepted a place in the smithstant institute, which he held until April 18, 1803, when Secretary Gresham give han the appointment of Chief Clerk of the State Benariment, One year later, on the selection of Mr. Stroke, to be Mindeter to Lemain, Mr. Rockhill was made Third Assistant Secretary of State. Lating the State of the Great of Control and Management of the Government of control and Management of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair, and last year was the delegate for the United States at the Geographical Congress in London.

Gen. Gibbon Burled with Military Honors. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. The remains of tien. John Gibbon were buried in the Arlington National Cemetery to-day with full military he ors. The imposing inneral cortice through Washington was led by two companies of the Sixth Cavairy, with mounted band, and the es-cort of honor was composed of the battailon and light battery of the Fourth Artiflery and band.

Navat Orders. WASHINGTON, Fub. 10.-These naval orders

have been issued: Lieut, I. C. Almy is deta had from the Gedney and granted three months' leave. Lieut, J. H. Schinley is assigned to the Maine, Lieut, R. H. Galt detached from the Maine and ordered to the Resex. Lieutement Commander F. M. Whee ordered to temporary duty at the Norloig Navy Yard. Lieutement commander H. C. Talmen, rine months' leave granted, with perints-son to large the United Street. DANCERS PUT TO FLIGHT.

Pire Causes a Pante in a Dancing School

Near Union Square, Peter Fisher's Park House Café at 23 East Seventeenth street was damaged last night by fire, which originated in the basement, and was probably caused by an overheated furnace.

Miss McCabe, who has a dancing academy on the second floor at No. 21, lives on the top floor of 23, and uses the floor over the café as a dressing room for her pupils. The two buildings are connected on the second floor by a narrow doorway. Some women who were in the dressing room shortly before 9 o'clock were startled by a puff of smoke from the registers, and ran, screaming "Fire!" into the dancing

There were about one hundred men and women in the room, and every one, including the planist, without hat or wrap, rushed for the street by way of the stairway in 21. When they reached the sidewalk they met the first of the arriving ffremen, who had been summoned. Assured by them that there would be no danger, they returned to the ballroom and resumed their dancing, while the firemen fought the flames.

flames.
The fire got up to the second floor in the hall
of "S, but did not get into the dressing rooms.
The damage was estimated at about \$2,000. HELPLESS IN BED AND ALONE Beaten by Her Son, Mrs. O'Hearn Lay

Three Days Without Ald. Longshoreman Dennis O'Hearn, "S years old. of the Pacific street, Brooklyn, was arrested yes-There is likely to be a candidate before the Republican National Convention not heretofore on his aged mother, Bridget O'Hearn, with mentioned. This is ex-Senator Manderson of whom he lived. The woman had not been seen around since Friday, and yesterday, when neighbor called at the house to make inquiries about her, she was found lying helpless on the

bed in great agony. A policeman was notified and Ambulance Surgeon Holt of St. Peter's Hospital was sum-Surgeon Holf of St. Feter's Hospital was summoned. It was found on the removal of the woman to the hospital that she was suffering from the fracture of several ribs and severe internal injuries. It was evidently with much rejuctance that the woman admitted that she had received the injuries on Friday afternoon during a quarrel with her dranken son. She said that he had knocked her down and kicked her not like had become atmost his ensible with that he had attocked her down and kicked her nutlishe had become almost insensible, with scarcely strength enough to drag herself to the bed. She also accused her son of refusing to call a doctor. As son as the facts were known the son was arrested. He doggedly denied hav-ing assaulted his mother.

J. Martie of Philadelphia Came On. James Martin, who said that he came from 3.413 Frankfort street, Philadelphia, reported to the Long Island City police last night that he had been victimized by green goods men in house in Greenpoint again, Blissville. He had received a letter offering \$3,000 for \$300, and had met the swindlers at Jersey City. They took him to Blissville, where they gave him the customary bag of paper for his money. The pelice found the house where the exenange had here effected.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the

VV transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sielness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constiputed condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial who warse good heaten.

effects are due to the fact, that it is the
one remedy which promotes internal
cleanliness, without debilitating the
creams on which it nots. It is therefore all important, in order to get its benefield effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California. Fig Syrup to, only, and sold by all rep-

utable druggists.
If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxa-tives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely Sed and gives most general satisfaction.